Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, April 27, 1850. Old Zack up for Another Term-Non-Action Policy -Hostility to Clay, Cass and Webster's Views,

Se - The Galphin Claim, &c. At the President's levee, last night, there was not the usual jam that e have been accustomed to meeten such occasions, in O de's elliptical saloon; but there were a number of large fish swimming about with the minnows and the shiners.

Sir Henry Euwer, after the labers of the Nicaragna treaty, consent d to be present. He is a light, elecant-looking man, marked with the small pox, with a good arge nose, somewhat of the Tyler hind, larring the hook. He is, perhaps, fifty years of age, there is he does not appear to be over thirty-five. Str. nge, rather, that your diplomets the uld held on so well. Look at Talleyrand,

Richelicu, Neis ro e, Mettermeh, and Bodisco. By the by, where is Bodisco? He ought to be back by this time. What sort of climate ! Possibly

back by this time. What sort of climate? Possibly he may return by some of the many steamers now due from Europe. In It aberia is said to be a cold country, and out of the way of either the Cunard or the Cellins line. But let us wait a week.

Old Zack, all along, has kept his mouth shut on the slavery question, until within a week or two. Now he talk very freely. Non-action is his policy. He can't imagine how the combined scheme of Mr. Clay is to pass the House; he believes it must fail, and the whole movement of Clay, Cass and Webster, he characterizes as a schme for the Presidency; and from the tenor of the old man's opinions, he would have no objection to be run again in 1852, himself. Whether he will veto or not veto the bill of Mr. Clay, of course, he keeps a secret; but suggest to him the propriety of the veto, and the old gentleman will look wise, and call your attention to the weather and the backwardness of "garden suss."

Old Zack used to keep with Ewing a good deal; but lest night Preston was his man, and if Ewing and Cray ford we re there, we did not see them.

Old Zack used to keep with Ewing a good deal; but last night Preston was his man, and if Ewing and Craw ford were there, we did not see them. If you want to rile Old Zack, suggest to him the necessity of a new cabinet. "Oh! yes, sir. All yery well. Perhaps you want an office. A new cabinet is a good thing for office-seekers; but I don't wan one. The cabinet I have suits me, and that's enough, I should think. When I want a new cabinet, there must be some cause for it. Any news from Europe?"

on Europe:
"Yes, sir; they say that Bedisco has died in Si-"Yes, sir; they say that Bodisco has died in Siberia of the yellow fever."

Old Zack—Can't be possible. What a Mexican climate that must be! That Rio Grande is a grave yard, and I can't imagine why Texas wants it as a boundary all the way up. What do they say in Texas about the compromise!

"Why, sir, they will not consent to divide Texas, that's nextly certain."

Why, and that's pretty certain."

One Zack—So I thought. How, then, is Mr. Webster to get his three new shave States out of Tex—by the way, what handsome young lady is

face is, with him, something worth looking at. His ideas of beauty, however, are as robust as those of the old masters, who give to their nymphs and god-desses the healthy proportions of a well-built gill of

two hundred.

But this is nonseuse. Ask the President quietly what he thinks of the Galphin claim, and he will tell you that the Attorney General is a lawyer, and understands his business; that Mr. Crawford is too much of a gentleman to be a rogue, and that he knews the locofocos (he calls them locofocos) of the blasse can't make anything one of sections. knows the locofoces (he calls them locofoces) of the House can't make anything out of it, and that he would be very sorry if Mr. Crawford should resign from any feelings of delicacy in the matter. And there is some reason to believe that if the cabinet were to explode, Old Zack would not for-get Col. Benton, of whom he has a very exaited opinion since the debate on the committee of thir-teen.

For the present, the cabinet

For the present, the cabinet must stand fast.

The President is resolved to let things take their course, and to risk the consequences, "cost what it nexy."

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1850. In pertant Decision of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided to-day, on the case of Wilson, assignee of Woodworth es. Forfyth and Simpson, a suit on the Wood

worth patent.
1. That the allegation of fraud against Uri Em no, in procuring a transfer of an interest in the Weedworth patent to him, in 1829, was not maintained, and that F. and S.'s claim, under Emmons as my leath in this case, was not impeached by the

2. That the decision of the Sepreme Court of the state cause, in 1846, restricting the assignce of the third patented, when a patent is renewed, to the countred use of the machine he was then carefully using, did not prohibit him from repairing the machine; and that the defendants in this case had a right to supply new knives and cutters to the machines, as the old enes became worn out.

The Court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Louisians, distributions of the Circuit Court of Louisians, distributions the complainant's ball. Mr. Webster and Gov. Seward argued the cause for complainant, and Mr. H. D. Gilpin and J. D. Westrett for the defendants. The decision is important for persons concerned in patents, and owning patented machines. Lat the decision of the Sopreme Court on

WASHITGTON, April 24, 1850. Progress of the Ghlphen Claim Committee-Names of Witnesses-Exposure of "Veritor" and "Independent," in the matter of fals fring, in advance, the Committee's Decision.

The committee on the Galphin claim have got nearly through with taking testimony. Yesterday, Meesrs, William M. Meredith, Reverdy Johnson, and Robert J. Walker, were severally before the committee. To-day Mr. Walker was re-called, and gave further testimony. Mr. McCullough, the late Comptroller, and Mr. Wittlesey, the present Compueller, were also examined to-day. and what the committee will report, no "outsider" can resultly know.

The rempose and officious Washington letter writer for the New York Courier and Enquirer and the Philadelphia North American, who signs

and the Philadelphia North American, who signs "Veritas" for his name in the former paper, and "Independent" in the latter, has been caught to-day in a most decided falsehood. In a recent epicle of his to the North American, he alluded to the progress of the committee on the Galphia claims and among other things, said.—
Without desiring to anticipate the official statement, it may be said that the reports of the accounting effects who decided against the allowance, suppress, either arcidentally or designedly, many important parts which go to establish, beyond all doubt, the equity at the gality of the claim. Such is the unanimous opinion of the committee, siter a careful and seruin tong examination of the papers.

Now that is a charge reported from the entire committee against Mr. McCollough and Mr. Whittlesey, who have made reports against the Galphia claim.

confirmen took the charge and other positive entens of the same letter writer before the compete to day, when they were examined, and propered by the chairman, Mr. Burt, in behalf of head every member of the committee, to be its false. No member of the committee had be or authorized the assertion of the lettering in question. Nothing had been decided a livible committee, nor lind either member of sideacything to anybody to warrant such an assem. It was prenounced by each and all to be me.

n. p. ch for Mr. Chyton's letter writer, and the So neigh for Mr. Chayton's letter writer, and the ready defender of Mesors. Crawford and Reverdy John on or anybody else in power.
That there has been some conflicting testimony taken by the committee there can be no doubt. The report will not be made, probably, under a

Official Exploration of the Easts to Santa Fe-Lieut Empown's Opinions of the National Railroad.

ate report from the Secretary of War to the Senate, embraces the notes and maps of Lieut, Simpson, Topographical Engineer, of the exploration and surof the route from Fort Smith, in Arkansas, to Santa Felu New Mexico, made by himself, and others at tached to Capt. Marcy's command, who went out las summer, as an escore to the emigrants.

Licet, Simpson, after a careful survey of the whole

route, thus gives his opinions of the chances for the

great overland central continental railread:—

The route from Santa Fe, on the south side of the Canadian river—I speak now of the general, not the particular route travelled—is, in my opinion, practicable for the location of a railroad; and the line of its location should be, in my judgment, in order to the obtainment of the best grade, generally on the first riparian band of the river—I mean of the Canadian river. The advantages to be derived from this route, as one of location for the great national highway, are its comparative freedom from obstructions caused by anow, its passage for two hundred and seventy-five miles through a region mostly of prairie and woodland character this region thus furnishing the limber necessary for its work; its passage through the Indian country adjoining the Sante of Arkaneas, where coal shounds its passage through a country capable of affording all the requisite stone material and the necessary supply of mater, its line of location being entirely between and parallel to, and never crossing, the two only great rivers of the region of country traversed. These are, in the natin, the advantages which this great route presents. great everland central continental railroad:-

Hi is true that, in one sense, this is a question with which, as an engineer officer, I have no right to medic; and yet, in another sense, it seems to me I am perfectly justified inso dome. Viewing it in a political production of the production of the political production with any experience upon the plains, to give my views.

I would remark that before my present experience upon the plains, the a great many citizens who have come the plains, like a great many citizens who have of the great breadth of country I not believe to the great breadth of country in the production of the wast extent of this present. That in the proper appreciation of this great breadth of country in the production of the present production of the present production of the great present of the truthful idea which I once possessed of the vast extent of this breadth. To the degree that the proper appreciation of this great breadth of the present calculating and immediate accomplishment of the great results of the present production of the great present of the present production of the present signed of the present production of the pre

not be made to run over a hard gravel road?

One of Hon. John C. Calhoun's last Letters.
The following letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun to a student of the Baiston Law School, is one of the last privale letters of that great man, and therefore possesses interest:

Wamington, January 20, 1850.
My Dran B.:—Yours of the 10th inst. was duly received. I am happy to know that you are so well satisfied with the plan of the institution and the advantages you there enjoy for rapid improvement, not only in the acquisition of legal knowledge, but in a familiarity with the details of the practice, and with the important matter of extempore speaking. I regard this latter as one of the most essential features of the institution. Could I have enjoyed, in my preparatory course, as you say you do, the opportunity of "drilling every day" in this great art, "under constant and competent instruction." I have no doubt that I should have been, in all the practical requisites of success, ten years in advance of what I was when I entered the profession. I well remember, when connected with the law school at Litchfield Coun, the need we all felt of some advantages in spenking. And we used often to recent to the woods, far away from human hearing, to practice by curseives this great and important art; but it soon tired and was given up.

This constant practice before so large a number of your fellow students, who must of course be critical heavers of the paintal, the indescribable embarrassment under which I labored in the delivery of my madden epecch"—no embarrassment which it required yours of practice to overcome. Fail not, then, my dear B., to improve your present privileges. With you now is the spaing season of life. You are forming habits which you will carry with you to the grave. Be systematic and panetured in the performance of all your duties. And remember that the profession you have

now is the spring season of life. You are forming habbts which you will earry with you to the grave. Be systematic and panet and in the performance of all your duties. And remember that the performance of all your duties. And remember that the profession you have cheers imposes, as a condition precedent to success, the necessity for constant and arduous labor. In it there is no disguising of one's capacities or merits. The physician's art is concealed, and by flippant technicalities and an air of professional wisdom, he may produce the belief that he is what he is not. The clergyman has time, a choice of subjects, and a world of other men's thoughts to aid him in his preparations for the pulpit. But the lawyer, whether in the office, or believe a court and jury, can assume nothing which he does not possess. His legal opinions are soon to be tested by the severest ordeal, and his powers as an advocate must be read, or they will avail him nothing. And I would also have you remember, that in your profession you will be best with constant temptations to awerve from the high standard of moral integrity. The very obligations of the lawyer to defend his clientright or wrong, tend to familiarize him with error, and to blunt his natural abhorrence of depravity. And by obligations. I mean such only as would lead him to seek the great ends of justice. Beyond this, even though it should result in your own aggrandiament, I would not have you put forth a single exertion. In the defence of one whom you believe to be guilty, proceed no further than is necessary to clieft the truth by an even balance of testimony. It is a rearful thing to encourage crime, even though it be in the way of professional defence. But I must close. It pleases me much to learn that you are so happy, and doing so well. Remember me to George, and tell him Nelle sends her compliments.

Your affectionate friend.

Cur Maryland Correspondence.

Cur Maryland Correspondence.

Остопаво, Cecil Co., Md., } April 25, 1850. The Octoraro-Features of the Country-Corn

Planting-The Wheat Crop-The Sunquehanna Fisheries-Com. D. Conner's Residence, &c., &c. For the last two weeks I have been gyrating round the country, and direct you this missive from about three miles above the mouth of the Octoraro creek. The Octoraro is a beautiful stream, winding along among hills so steep and rocky as to render them in many places uncultivable, and emptying into the Susquehanna three miles above Port Deposit. Most of the land in this section is very

Deposit. Most of the land in this section is very rough and hilly; but its quality compensates for its ruggedness. The soil is very fertile, and yields, under good cultivation, from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre.

The weather, ever since I have been here, has been real blustery and winterish, but to-day is more mild and spring-like. The peach and almond trees, however, in spite of the weather, are many of them in bloom, and the farmers are busy on every side planting corn.

The wheat looks green and flourishing, and gives gromise of an abundant harvest.

The wheat looks green and flourishing, and gives promise of an abundant harvest.

The fisheries along the Susquehanna are doing but a poor business. Shad are selling readily at sixteen dollars a hundred, but they are scarce, and at that price hardly pay for catching them. Fortunes were made a few years ago by these fisheries, but those who engage in them now generally sink money.

From the place I am writing, I have a full and through a region mostly of prairie and woodland character this region thus furnishing the limber necessary for its weak; its passage through the Indian country djoining the state of Arkansas, where coal abounds at passage through a country capable of affording all the requisite stone material and the necessary supply of water, its line of location being entirely between and parallel to, and never crossing, the two only great rivers of the region of country traversed. These are, in the media, the advantages which this great route presents quite an imposing front, but on a near approach you discover it to be but an ordinary affair—a brick house plastered on the outside. Much of the plastering has fallen off, and it looks quite scaly and weatherbeaten. The Commodore owns, in connection with the house, a fine large farm; but it is saidy out of repair, with the exception of the garden, which contains three or four acres, wretchedly cultivated.

New London, April 12, 1850.
Webbing Connecticut with Railroads-Situation of New London-The Ice Trade-The New Route Letween Baston and New York.

The completion of the New London, Williamsic, and Palmer Railroad, for forty-eight and a half niles north from New London, through Willimantic, to Stafford; and of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, easwardly thirty miles, from Hartford to Willimantic, (besides about seventeen miles west from Hartford,) has opened a direct railroad communication between New York, Norwich, and New London, and other parts of Connecticut, east of Connecticut river. Having recently passed over this route, I am able to speak understandingly on the subject, and to recommend it to travellers passing to or from this section of New England, as a well managed and convenient chain of railronds; making, however, exceptions with regard to the careless manner in which some things are managed on the New York and New Haven Railroad. The other lines are in good condition, and well managed. The new and elegant cars, and other accommodations on the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, and the New London, Willimsnite, and Palmer Railroads, can hardly be too highly praised; and the speed generally on those roads, as well as on the New Haven and Hartford Railroad, is quite satisfactory to travellers.

The distances and time between New York and New London, are as follows:

New York and New Haven Railroad. 77 3 00
New Haven and Hartford Railroad. 35 1 00
Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad (to Willimantic) 30 1 30
New London & Willimantic Railroad. 25 1 45

Total 171 8 15 it to travellers passing to or from this section of

York in the afternoon early enough for dinner, and in time for the cars for Philadelphia. The present rate of fare through, from Norwich fifty cents less.

The route of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, is on the west side of the river Thamer, passing through Norwich on the west side of the Yantic, and crossing that stream at the Norwich Falls, as well as in some other places. The view of the romantic city of Norwich, as seen from the roitroad cars, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, and during the season of pleasure travel, this route must be much travelled by those who are fond of fine scenery, and desire to see a succession of some of the finest cities, towns and villages in New England. Thus, from New London to New York, we pass through Norwich, Willimantic, East Hartford, Hartford, Weathersfield, Berlin, Meriden, Wallingford, New Haven, Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford and Greenwich, in Connecticut; also, through Port Chester, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Fordham, Xc., in the State of New York.

New London is unsurpassed for its eligible location as a scaport, and must, with its new advantages, ere long beceme a fashionable watering place. On many accounts it is far more desirable as a place of resoit in summer than either Newport, Nahant, and other places further east. The railroad enters the city on the northeast, passing over Winthrop's neck, and crossing the cove on a fine bridge, of peculiar construction. The railroad depot, and the accommodations for passengers, are remarkable for their excellence. The want of a hotel of the first class, for travellers and sojourners, which has long been felt at New London, is now happily supplied by the efforts of the gentlemen connected with the railroad. The spacious mansion in Federal street, recently the residence of Noves Billings, Esq., one of the principal stockholders of the railroad company, has been recently of Nantucket, is the landlord of this hotel, which is called "the Federal Street House," and a beturing

mark.
The New London, Willimantic and Palmer

The New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railread is now open to Stafford Springs, near the Northern line of Connecticut, a distance of 30 miles, and will be finished to Palermo depot (on the Western Railread of Mass., 15 miles East of Springfield, early in July, making the whole length of the road about 65 miles.

It is less than twenty months since the grading of this read was commenced, and it is considered one of the best tracks in New England; the material of the road bed being principally hard gravel, and the tails are of the most approved pattern. This railread was opened for travel, between New London, Norwich, and Willimantic, (28 miles,) on the 15th of March. The receipts for freight and passengers have already exceeded the estimates of the engineer, James N. Palmer, Esq., who is entitled to much credit for his skill and industry in expediting the construction of the road. Among the rediting the construction of the road. Among the items of freight are ship-timber and ice, of the former of which I have seen some fine specimens at the depot. The article of ice will be a great source of trade, as the ponds or lakes in Coventry source of trade, as the ponds or lakes in Coventry and other towns on the route are of the purest water, and will afford a large supaly of the best ice. Added to this, it can be delivered from the cars at New London, directly, in vessels of the largest class, so that it can be shipped from here to the Southern ports, the West and East Indies, as conveniently as from any other port in the Northern States. During the last winter, a considerable quantity of ice was furnished at New London to consting and fishing vessels.

The New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad connects, as already stated, with the

coasting and fishing vessels.

The New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad connects, as already stated, with the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, at Willimantic, a large manufacturing village in the town of Windham, which has become a point of importance. When open to Palmer, the N. L., W. and P. Railroad will connect with Springfield, Worcester and other towns on the Massachusetts Western Railroad. At Norwich, also, (twelve miles from N. L.,) passengers can take the cars for Worcester, Boston, Ac., by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, which approaches at Norwich within half a mile of the New London Railroad. From New London, after the 15th inst., the steamboat Alice runs daily (Sunday's excepted) to Stonington and Greenport, L. I. connecting with the Stonington and Providence Railroad at the former place, and with New York by the Long Island Railroad at Greenport.

As the New London Railroad has cost less per mile than any other road equally well constructed, in New England, the directors of the company, who comprise seme of the wealthiest and most worthy and intelligent of the citizens of N. London, entertain no doubt that it will prove a good concern. It is estimated that the whole cost, when finished to Palmer, will not much exceed one million of dollars, or, at the highest estimate, about seven-

to Palmer, will not much exceed one million of dollars, or, at the highest estimate, about seven-teen thousand five hundred dollars per mile.

Our Paterson Correspondence. PATRESON, N. J., April 27, 1850.

The Execution of Jonstonf or the Murder of Judge

Van Winkle and Wife. Van Winkle and Wife.

There is to be an execution at this place to-more row. John Jonsten, an Englishman, was convicted by the court at this place, on the 12th ult., for the murder of Judge John Van Winkle and wife, at Goffle, about four miles from this town. The circumstances and evidence were so strong egainst the accused, that the jury were out but twenty minutes before they returned a verdict of wilfel murder. So great was the excitement on the occasion of the sentence of the unfortunate man, which took place on the 18th of March, that it was with great difficulty we could get near the court house. At ten o'clock of that day, Judge Ogden rade his appearance, when the stillness of death prevailed, which continued till broken by the voice of the judge addressing the culprit, and pronouncing upon him the penalty of his crime. The execution is appointed for Tuesday, the 30th inst., when it is probable more persons will visit Paterson than on any previous occasion. ow. John Jonston, an Englishman, was convicton any previous occasion.

Our Virginia Correspondence. LOGAN C. H , Va., April 21, 1850.
The Resources of Virginia—The Discovery of Can

vel Ccal-Internal Improvements, &c., &c. I have been floating about in this queer country for a time "upwards of considerable," riding over mountain ridges, swimming impossable streams, comping out in the laurel thickets, eating corn-dedgers and becon—the last whereof was grievously fet-and exploring all that was worthy of note in this wild land of undeveloped rich resources. After a careful examination of the premises, and obtaining about a hundred weight, more or less, of spe cimens, I have come to the conclusion that just here, or hereabouts, is the very spot where a live Yankee, turned loose, would speedily make his fortune. The whole country is one bed of mineralogical and sylvan wealth. The very bost canne and bituminous coal, iron ore, salt and timber-all within a short distance of a market, and contiguous to streams which may easily be converted into navigable canals-offer a rare chance for theprofit able investment of both labor and capital.

I do not speak speculatively, but coolly. I have traced one single stratum of cannel coal, of the very finest quality, of a thickness ranging from thirty inches to four feet, from a few miles below

Too hot spear specuratively, our coolity. I nave traced one single stratum of cannel coal, of the very finest quality, of a thickness ranging from thirty inches to four feet, from a few miles below Big Ugly, on the Guyandotte, to within one mile of Logan Court House, a distance of thirty-two miles. Above that, separated by heavy strata and shales of light sand stones, is another stratum of cannel coal, whose exact thickness and extent I have not exactly determined. Its quality, if anything, is better than that of its neighboring deposit. I have discovered a fine stratum of cannel coal in Tazewell county, sixty miles above here, which I believe to be continuous with this last. It alternates with precisely the same rocks, and, like the other, lies horizontally, and with a similar bearing. I have seen two beds of kidney ore, and a very large deposit, on a mountain summit of brown hematite and common brown oxide of iron. The common bituminous coal is abundant all along Guyandotte, Big Sandy, and Tug rivers. As for salt, you have only to tap the hills, and a spring of briny water is pretty certain.

Hitherto these riches have been locked up, partly from natural causes. Timber, peltry, and ginseng, and cattle, have been the chief articles of export. But Virgiria, after a long sleep, has waked up, and having a tudenly discovered the value of her own resources, has gone to work to bring them before the buying public. Among other acts passed last year, was one for the incorporation of "The Guyandotte Navigation Company." The features of this are:

1. Appointment of Commissioners to sell stock.

2. Capital of \$75,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, and campany authorized to create slackwater navigation, by means of dans, locks, &c., from mouth of river to Logan, C. H., and as much farther as may be deemed practicable.

3. Provides mode of subscription. and that when it less that have the open and the town of the State.

4. Power to take necessary land for dams, &c.

5. When shares to the amount of \$200 are subscribed f

Professor Agassiz.
[From the Christian Register.]
At the recent scientific convention at Charleston, South Carolina, Professor Agassiz developed, with some minuteness of detail, the theory that the human race is not descended, as is generally supposed, from one parent stock, but haz diffused itself from several original centres of creation, the progenitors from each portion of the race flaying been distinguished by such peculiarities as adapted them to their position as to soil and climate, and to the part which they were destined to play in the economy of life. He at the same time expressed his faith in the sacred records, and his profound reverence, not only for their treligious but their historical contents, maintaining that even they confirm his theory, inasmuch as the

tout their instolical contents, manitating that even they contirm his theory, masmuch as the story of Cain almost necessarily implies the existence of human beings not of his father's family. We are sorry that this speculation should have been denounced on estensibly religious grounds. We are not, indeed, prepared to embrace it; yet it seems to us entirely tenable, and consistent even with the highest ground that may be taken as to the credibility, nay, the verbul inspiration of the Mosaic record. It is the primer, not Moses, that says dogmatically that Adam was the first men. He may have been, for all that we are told to the contrary, only a first man, one of the world-fathers. Moses may have designed simply to give, subsequently to his cosmogony, the history of that portion of the race from which his own nation derived their origin. Nor is the race any the less one, if not-the descendants of a single human pair. It is not as Adam's, but as God's children, that we are brethren in Christ. A common Father and a common redemption make "the whole family in heaven and earth" one. Nor does any Christian look this side of God and Jesus for his motives to universal philanthrepy. The declarations, "The field is the world," and the command, "Preach the gospel to every creature," are enough to consummate the essential unity of the race, even if every continent and island had its separate Adam.

If divine inspiration pervade, as we helieve it does, the Old Testament, no less than the New Science can do no detriment to revelation, and revelation, and revelation can need no defence against true science. They can only lend each other mutual confirmation. They may seem for awhile to utter contradictory responses; but their respective languages can only need mutual translation to coincide. Fear of scientific research betrays a lack of the very faith which it pretends. The Scriptures, indeed, have not for their primary design instruction in asstronomy, geography, history, or philosophy; and, as addressed to the popular mind, th

Thirty thousand fruit trees are said to be on their say from New Jessey, for California

Interesting Intelligence from Chagres. NEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND OTHER INHABITANTS ORGANIZATION OF A CITY GOVERNMENT -THE

ELECTION OF AN AMERICAN MAYOR, ETC. CHAGRES, April 6, 1850.
In accordance with the enclosed preamble and resolution, the citizens of Chagres met to take into

consideration the affairs of the place. Chagres is now growing fast, and is perfectly healthy. I came here about two months since, with fourteen men, carpenters and all sorts, who have labored hard ever since we arrived, and not but one man sick-and he sick but two days with the diarrhœa, and but slightly. I have succeeded in putting up an hotel here, 142 by 52 feet, and am resolved to feed and lodge people as well it can be done in New Orleans, and we can do it. I think

our hotel the New York Exchange. The Padre and Alcalde, with the committee, decided by vote that I should send to the New York cided by vote that I should send to the New York Herald the preemble and resolutions as they are, which is the cause of my doing it, though I do not know whether you will consider it worthy of notice or not. We shall soon get some kind of law and order established here. About two weeks since we took up a man for stealing a bag of gold, tried him before a jury of our own making, sentenced him to 50 lashes a day with, a cat-o-nine-tails, every other day until the gold was restored.

In but two days your humble servant went to the man, and he confessed, and went to the woods with me and restored the bag of gold, containing \$1,150. A few days prior to that, we had a number of robberies committed here, from \$500 to \$10,000 each, but since then not one; so that you see our manner of doing things is more effectual than they can be done by our laws in the States.

Yours respectfully, N. W. Fisk.

The Proceedings of the States.

Yours respectfully,

N. W. Fisk.

The Proceedings of the Retting.

At a meeting held by the citizens of Chagres, on the American side of the river, upon the steamer Orus, April 3, 1850, in the presence of the Alcalde and the Padre of the district and several other Spanish gentlemen, on motion, N. W. Fisk, Esc., was chosen President, and Charles G. Curtiss, Secretary. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of organizing certain ordinances for the projection of themselves and of their property from the epredations of lawless and unprincipled emigrants oing to and from California, and from all other ersons, and to take such measures for clearing the bstructions from, and of regulating and cleaning the streets of the city, as would be found needful and expedient.

After some appropriate remarks by Mr. Wood, (which were interpreted to the Alcalde and other gentlemen by Senor Ramos,) on motion of Mr. Miller, it was carried that a committee of four gentlemen be appointed by the President, to draft resolutions consonant with the object of the meeting; and to devise such measures as should be thought practicable and judicious to carry out the object of the meeting; but that it should be expressly understood that whatever resolutions might be offered, or whatever measures the committee might devise, that there should be nothing that would in any way be opposed to, or conflict or interfere with, the laws of the republic of New Granada, and that whatever might be done or suggested by the committee, should be laid before the alcalde of the district, for his consideration and sanction.

The President appointed the following gentlemen

should be laid before the alcalde of the district, for his consideration and sanction.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as the committee, viz.: Mr. Wood, Capt. Newcomb, Lyman L. Curtiss, and Mr. Williams.

Eon motion, and carried, the President, Mr. Fisk, was added to the committee as chairman.

On motion of Mr. Wood, and carried, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the house of Mr. Miller, on Friday, April 5th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

NELSON H. FISK, President.

Chas. G. Curtiss, Secretary.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee appointed for the purposes expressed in the above Secretary's Report, would most respectfully present for your consideration and action thereupon, the following preamble and resolutions:

That, whereas, There have been many robberies, of recent date, and large amounts, either by persons residing here, or by those passing to and fro across the Isthmus, And whereas, There has been a large and destructive fire upon the old Spanish settlement, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and as we have reason to suppose that the same depredations will be repeated, or attempts to repeat them may be made: And whereas there are now being erected many new buildings in Chagres, and as we have every reason to suppose that many more will soon be erected, and that the place of our adoption will soon reach a point of much commercial enterprise, and as it has actually become necessary to form ourselves, under the New Grajandian government, into some system or form for our local protection and preservation, be it therefore esolved—

our local protection and preservation, or it therefore esolved—

1st. That this meeting shall, by vote, appoint a Common Council, to consist of five aldermen, one of whem shall be elected president; and also elect a secretary, treasurer, and sheriff.

2d. That this Common Coencil shall have full power to open and lay out streets in what is called the American settlement of the said city of Chagres—to cause to be removed all palmetto roofs now remaining in said city, and to prevent the erection of any more such roofs—to have cleared away from the streets or walks, or from the fronts of residences or stores, all incumbrances or obstructions that may now be found, and to prevent the further that may now be found, and to prevent the further like obstructions.

3rd. That said Common Council shall have power

3rd. That said Common Councit shall have power to lay taxes upon citizens, to defray the necessary expenses that they may be at in carrying out the designs for which they are appointed.

4th. That the President of this Board shall have full power to arrest, or cause to be arrested, any person or persons, for any misdemeanor whatever, and to have him or them tried for said misdever, and to have him or them tried for said misdever.

meanor, before a court convened by him (the President,) to consist of a jury of six men, the President presiding, or a judge appointed for the occasion; and from their decision there shall be no eal.
(Signed)
N. W. Fisk, President.
L. L. Curriss, from Utica, N. Y.
H. R. Wood.
WALLACE WILLIAMS.
Carl Newconta

Capt. NEWCOMB.

WALLACE WILLIAMS.
Capt. Newcomp.

Mr. Duncan Hayes, of New York, proposed that the word President, in the first resolution in the report, be decled, and Mayor inserted.
Colonel Wood objected to this, stating that he was one of the committee who had drawn up the report, and begged to assure the meeting that they came to that resolution, sfier the most patient consideration and deliberation; it was to avoid giving offence to the Granadian authorities of the place, the highest funtionary of which was the Alcalde. Now, if they proceeded to elect a Mayor, they would be electing a higher officer than the existing Granadian authority, a step likely to create some jealousy and distrust. I recommend great caution in this respect, so that no offence may be taken; he was there as largely interested as any one, and therefore was as anxious to aid in upholding good order. If the amendment was carried, he would have nothing whatever to do with the proceedings.

Mr. Joseph Anaxo, of Jamaica, occupied the attention of the meeting, briefly suggesting the necessity of corresponding with competent Granadian authority, prior to any action being taken on this important step. The slight difference of naming the officers, ought not to cause a difficulty in the way of such a very necessary and salutary measure. Call them what you please, provided the object contemplated be obtained, he doubted very much whether any action taken upon the present delegated authority would be worth anything. Let our power be irresistible, and not spurious.

On a division, the amendment was carried.

M. K. Taylor stated that, now that the question was settled, he would inform the meeting that nothing was further from the intentions of the principals in

On a division, the amendment was carried.

M. K. Taylor stated that, now that the question was settled, he would inform the meeting that nothing was further from the intentions of the principals in this proceeding, than to give offence to the Granadians. On the contrary, there was a kindred spirit between the two nations, which he expected to see cemented by the strictest bonds of fellowship and union. He would not lend himself to the least trifle thet would convey the remotest appearance of wrong, and must assure the meeting that all these proceedings will be submitted to head-quarters for their approval.

Mr. Dencan Hayes proposed that the report presented be adopted, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Dencan Hayes proposed M. K. Taylor, Esq., of Baltimore, commander of the Twiggs Rifle, during the Mexican war, as the Mayor.

Mr. Fisk, of New York, the chairman, was also proposed. On the result of the ballot, Mr. Taylor was elected by a large majority of votes.

Items from Panama.

[From the Panama Star, April 6.]

We regret to announce the death of James Parker, in consequence of the gunshot wound inflicted by G. W. Terrence, a short time ago. He died about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., after living seventern days, most of the time in great pain.

His Execliency, the acting Governor of Panama, gave a party on Tuesday night last, which is represented to have been a handsome affair. Among the guests were the American and French Consuls. The Governor, it is said, played the host in excellent style.

We are gratified to learn that it is the intention of

Governor, it is said, played the host in excellent style.

We are gratified to learn that it is the intention of
the government of the United States to place in the
bay of Panama a man-of-war. One is greatly acceded
here, if for no other purpose than to keep in subjection disorderly railors, and to prevent descritions. &c.

We notice among the passengers by the Empire City,
Dr. R. H. McCsil. of Cauton, Ohio, with a likely lot of
Stark county boys. They are all well and in good
spirits. The Doctor is as portly as ever, and the soul
of fun and good nature. "May his shadow never be
less."

We congratulate the public upon the prospect of the speedy opening of an American hospital in this city.

Nothing is more needed; and if the institution is pro-perly managed, of which we have ample assurance in the private and professional character of the distin-quished gentlemen, Drs. Jenkins and Wellman, to when the management is entrusted, it will prove as lurrative to the proprietors as it will undoubtedly be useful to the public.

resemble the public (From the P'snama Eche, March 23)

We are happy to assennee the arrival here of Gen. Bon Thomas Cyprian de Mosquero, ex-President of the Republic of New Granada. Gen. M. comes to reside among the permanently, se the agent of the Panama Failread Company, and is invested with full and ample powers to attend to all matters pertaining to this grand enterprise.

Chilian flour, in sacks, keep spouring into the market from the vessels in the harbor. With such amples stores, we are not likely to have a famine here shortly.

(From the Panama Star, March 29; From the Panama Star, March 29; From the Panama Star, March 29; Never, since we have been in Panama, has the city prescuted a more animating and business like aspect. It really seems as if the glory of those "brave days of cid." when, under the ancient Spanish regime, Panama concentrated within its walls the wealth of the Pacific, is to pale before the dawning brilliancy of this wonderful modern time.

Seven majestic stamers now teom proudly up from the waters of the bay, and others are hourly expected. Picets of sail vessels lie off the ramparts at anchor, all attracted hither by the most astounding enagration the world has ever seen. While to fill them all, and many more beside, myriads of people, of "all nations, tongues, and kindred," pour in one continuous stream across the Isthmus of Panama. "They come as the waves come when navies are stranded." At least seventeen hundred men will be added to the numbers aiready here by the arrival this week of the Cherokee, Georgia, and Empire City.

We greet them all with a hearty welcome, and wish them abundant success. the climate and country beautiful. We have named

Pewery THEATRE.—The lovers of the legitimate drama will have a rich treat offered them, this evening, in the performance of Shakspeare's beautiful play of "King Henry IV." in which Mr. and Mrs. Wallack will sustain the parts of Hotspur and Lady Percy. Also. Mesers. Lester, Gilbert and Stevens, actors of great Mesers. Lester, Gilbert and Stevens, actors of great dramatic celebrity, will fill prominent characters; and the other parts will be cast to the entire strength of a company which may be justly termed the best organized body in the States. Mr. J. R. Scott, a great favorite, will appear as the Chourineur in the drams of the "Mysteries of Paris," and Miss Wennyss, an excellent actress, as Flour de Marie. This bill will be sure to crowd this spacious and beautiful theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE. This evening, Mr. Dyott, long and favorably known to the dramatic public as one o the best general actors in the country, takes his benefit. We have seen Mr. Dyott in both tragedy and comedy and we must candidly admit he has always read and and we must candidly admit he has always read and acted the parts allotted to him, with an artistic excellence which few can equal, and very few surpass. The pieces selected are Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons," in which he will sustain the character of Claude Meinotte, and a young lady, who is said to be very handsome and preposeesing in appearance, will make her debut in the part of Pauline. The amusements will close with the afterpiece of "Turn Out."—To morrow evening. Mr. H. Howard and Miss Addison, from the principal London theatres, will make their first appearance in America, in the play of "Feudai Times." Miss Laura Addison made her reputation at Sadler's Wells Theatre, where she was, for a long time the leading actress. Recently, she has performed at Drury Lane. Her personations of character will secure for her the admiration of the public, for her genius is unquestioned, and her acting full of merit.

BURYON'S TRIKATRE.—This establishment continues to

BURTON's THEATRE.—This establishment continues to move along in the full tide of success. Burton is a good manager, and in the distribution of characters to his company he evinces proper discernment, in giving to each artist that part which is best suited to his natueach artist that part which is best suited to his natural and acquired abilities—hence his great success. This evening the entertainments comments with the new piece called "My Precious Betsy;" the principal characters will be filled by Messrs. Burton and Johnson, and Mrs. Russell and Miss Chapman. Miss Walters and M. Frederick will dance a Russian Waltz and Gallop. Miss Hiffert will sing a popular ballad. The orchestra will execute several beautiful overtures, and the amusements will close with the drama of "The Wreck Ashore." This is a very attractive bill, and, no doubt, will draw a full house.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The visiters of this popular establishment will be pleased to learn that Mr. B. Williams will appear this evening; and, sithough not Williams will appear this evening; and, although not heralded from Europe, yet he is possessed of sterling abilities as an Irish comedian, and will ultimately reach the highest point as a representative of Irish character. He will appear in a drama called "Ireland As It Is." and in the farce of "The Limerick Boy." His wife, formerly Mrs. Mestayer, a very excellent actress, will sustain the character of Judy O'Flagherty; Miss West will dance a Highland fling, and the orchestra will execute an Irish medley overture. This is good bill, and Mr. Williams being very popular, and greatly admired, will likely draw a large assemblage to the National this evening.

Aston Place Turature—This evening, Mrs. F. Kers.

ASTOR PLACE THEATRE .- This evening, Mas. F. Keir. ble's new piece, called the "Duke's Wager," will be produced for the first time, at the above theatre. The cast of characters is excellent, embracing the principal artists attached to this establishment; the part of artists attached to this establishment; the part of the Marchieness de Prie being allotted to Miss M. Duret; Gabrielle de Belle Isie to Miss Julia Dean; the Duke de Richilieu to Mr. Neafie; and the Abbe de Roranne to Mr. Lynne. This, it will be perceived is an excellent selection of artists; and when it is known that the comedy is the production of a very distinguished actress, whose knowledge of stage business enables her to place it effectively on the stage, we are persuaded it will be completely successful. The entertainments will close with the comedy of "Naval Engagements." Mr. Bass is indefatigable in his efforts to please the dramatic public, and we hope they will be entirely successful.

THE ITALIAN OFERA. - The severity of the climate has had a very bad effect upon the voices of the vocalists of the Havana company. Signori Marini, Salvi and Lorini, are unable to appear; and, consequently, we have to await their convalescence before we can ex-pect another delicious musical treat. The season has been particularly severe upon all vocalists, the weather having been more than ordinarily variable and cold. As soon as the company can, with safety, give another representation, a new opera may be expected, as many novelties are in the repertoire of the manager. It is anticipated that only a night or two will clapse before an entertainment will be ready for the public. Meanwhile the ladies can be preparing their new dresses, to give additional brilliancy to the auditory.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—The famous band called Christy's Minstrels re-open their hall, in Broadway this evening. The programme contains a very excel lent selection of melodies, choruses, solos on the vio-lin and guitar, imitations of the leading prima donnas, dancing of every description—in short, all those fea-tures of light and agreeable anuscement, which have stamped them as the ne plus ultra of negro delinea-

Circus-Asten Place -Since the opening of this place of amusement, all the places of this beautiful and immense amphitheatre have been occupied by highly fashionable audiences. The French equestrian highly fashionable audiences. The French equestrian artists have produced wonders, and their success has been an enthusiastic one. They are, indeed, the most remarkable coupers who have as yet appeared in any American ring; and netwithstanding the numerous theatres of the city, they draw night after night crowded houses. The company is full and excellent. With a force composed of Mile Tourinsire, the high school equestrian; Mile Louise, who rides on a horse without saddle or bridle; Mr. Benoit, Mr. Tournaine, S. P. Stickney, James Nizon, and last, though not least, the incomperable clown, W. F. Wellett, the success could not but have been certain; it proved to be triumphant. To-night, besides the equestrian feats by the above named artists, Mile Rosaline, the equestrian Terpsichore, will appear for the first time in America. The entertainment will be concluded with the first production of the juvenile legendary drama, called "The Giont's Repast," in which will appear all the artists of the circus. Go carly for a seat.

OLYMPIC.—Pierce's Minstrels present a fine selection of melodies, choruses, and other entertainments for this evening's amuscanent. The first part consists of rongs and choruses, the second, of a sketch called the Black Shakers," and the third, the "Dutch Brill."

Equatornia and the residual consists of any and choruses, the second, of a sketch called the send naturalize their than one to see any nature to sea and charmes and charmes, they have one to see any cartenates and content of the send natural consists of any and charmes, the second of a sketch called the send natural consists of the care and natural care and na

Equipment, and the third, the "Dutch Brill."

Equipment and it is any of our readers wish to see and patronize native taient, they have only to go to the circus near City Hall, Etooklyn. Eaton Stone, the star rider of the world, will be there, and our word for it, will cellipse any artist that has ever appeared in the United States.

MELOTES.—White and his band of Serenaders, now performing at 53 Bowery, are amusing the Bowery folks with their sons, glees, refrains, and other cutortain-BENEFIT OF THE DRANG PANILY. -- We are inform

Benefit of the Deane's Parity—We are informed that several gentileman are actively engaged in getting up this benefit. Mrs. Deane's children, Miss. Fanny and Master Charles, are very talented; and as this concert is intended to procure means for their departure to England. It is hoped they will have a bumper. The concert will come of next month.

HUTCHISSON FAMILY.—This vocal company gives a very fine entertainment at the Tabernacle, this evening. The programme contains an excellent selection of their best songs.

Vinciple Electron.—There is as yet nothing definite from the Virginia election. One of the principal features of the election was the propriety of holding a convention to revise the constitution of the State. So far as heard from, of the two day's voting up to Priday night, there was a majority for the convention from almost every quarter. In many of the counties, the heaviest vote is polled on the last day, so that it is impossible to conjecture what the result may be from any returns of the first two days. Most of the central Ray counties probably elected whigs, but the returns from the interior, Southern and Western counties, are likely to show a democratic gain.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 27th day of May, for the ninth trial to elect a member of Congress in the Fourih district of that State.

Henry E. Hutchins, of Mass., was recently arrested at Savannah, Geo., charged with being an abolitionist, in consequence of making use of certain expressions about slavery. He was, however, discharged, on condition of eaving the city in forty-eight bours. He was said by some to be half witted.